



FLIGHT



Five, Airmen Made it in the World.

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MAKING THEM IN THE WORLD. MAKING THEM IN THE WORLD.

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FLIGHT PIONEERS.



BY ERIC LARSEN.

SPEED ALARMS FOR FILTERS

SOLE-NOISE COMBINATION INDICATE FOR ONE OF TWO

The first of the two speed alarms is a simple one. It is a single switch which is closed when the filter is in the "ON" position. The switch is connected to a bell which rings when the filter is turned on. This is a simple and effective alarm system.



The second of the two speed alarms is a more complex one. It is a combination of a switch and a bell. The switch is closed when the filter is in the "ON" position. The bell is connected to the switch and rings when the filter is turned on. This is a more sophisticated alarm system.

The third of the two speed alarms is a combination of a switch and a bell. The switch is closed when the filter is in the "ON" position. The bell is connected to the switch and rings when the filter is turned on. This is a more sophisticated alarm system.

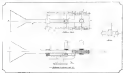
The fourth of the two speed alarms is a combination of a switch and a bell. The switch is closed when the filter is in the "ON" position. The bell is connected to the switch and rings when the filter is turned on. This is a more sophisticated alarm system.

The fifth of the two speed alarms is a combination of a switch and a bell. The switch is closed when the filter is in the "ON" position. The bell is connected to the switch and rings when the filter is turned on. This is a more sophisticated alarm system.

The sixth of the two speed alarms is a combination of a switch and a bell. The switch is closed when the filter is in the "ON" position. The bell is connected to the switch and rings when the filter is turned on. This is a more sophisticated alarm system.

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The eighth of the two speed alarms is a combination of a switch and a bell. The switch is closed when the filter is in the "ON" position. The bell is connected to the switch and rings when the filter is turned on. This is a more sophisticated alarm system.



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It took the Navy 10 years to find the "Black Box" from the missing ship.

After the crash, the Navy's search for the ship was hampered by a lack of information. The only clue was a small, dark, rectangular object seen by a fisherman in the water. The Navy's search was complicated by the fact that the ship was a small, private vessel, and the Navy had no way of knowing where it was. The search was also hampered by the fact that the ship was a small, private vessel, and the Navy had no way of knowing where it was.

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The Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom

General Rules

1. The Club is a voluntary association of persons who are interested in flying and who wish to promote the development of flying in the United Kingdom.

2. Objects of the Club

The objects of the Club are to promote the development of flying in the United Kingdom and to provide facilities for the instruction of its members.

3. Membership

3.1. The Club shall have two classes of members, viz. Ordinary and Life members.

3.2. Ordinary members shall be persons who are at least 17 years of age and who are qualified to fly a motor aircraft.

3.3. Life members shall be persons who are at least 21 years of age and who have been ordinary members for at least five years.

4. Admission of New Members

4.1. No person shall be admitted to membership of the Club unless he has been recommended by the Council and has been approved by the Committee.

4.2. The Council shall have the right to refuse admission to any person who is not recommended by the Committee.

4.3. The Committee shall have the right to refuse admission to any person who is not recommended by the Council.

4.4. The Council shall have the right to suspend or expel any member who is guilty of misconduct.

5. Financial Rules

5.1. The Club shall have a fund of money for the purpose of carrying out its objects.

PROGRAMME OF FLIGHT ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

1. The Club shall have a programme of flight about the country.

2. The programme shall be designed to promote the development of flying in the United Kingdom.

3. The programme shall be carried out by the Club and its members.

4. The programme shall be subject to the approval of the Council.

5. The programme shall be subject to the approval of the Committee.

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BRITISH NOTES OF THE WEEK

Radio in Britain: Long Distance

THE BROADCASTING CORPORATION has announced that it will begin to make long distance radio broadcasts from the United Kingdom to the United States and Canada on the 1st of January 1947. The first broadcast will be made on the 1st of January at 10.15 a.m. and will be a special programme of music and news.

Radio in Britain: Short Wave

THE BROADCASTING CORPORATION has announced that it will begin to make short wave radio broadcasts from the United Kingdom to the United States and Canada on the 1st of January 1947. The first broadcast will be made on the 1st of January at 10.15 a.m. and will be a special programme of music and news.

Radio in Britain: Medium Wave

THE BROADCASTING CORPORATION has announced that it will begin to make medium wave radio broadcasts from the United Kingdom to the United States and Canada on the 1st of January 1947. The first broadcast will be made on the 1st of January at 10.15 a.m. and will be a special programme of music and news.

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A group of people, possibly a band or a group of performers, on a stage. They are dressed in formal or semi-formal attire. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows. The image is somewhat grainy and has a vintage feel.

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A large, dark, rectangular object, possibly a piece of machinery or a large box, in a dark setting. The object is illuminated from the side, creating a strong highlight on its right edge and casting a deep shadow on the left. The background is dark and indistinct.

ROUND-ABOUT AIRCRAFT NOTES

By HENRY

THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES is showing a marked increase in activity. The number of new aircraft built in 1934 was 10,000, as compared with 8,000 in 1933. The total production for the year was 15,000, as compared with 12,000 in 1933. The increase in production is due to a number of factors, including the increased demand for aircraft for military and civil aviation, and the improved design and construction of aircraft.

The most important factor in the increase in production is the increased demand for aircraft for military aviation. The United States Army has ordered a large number of new aircraft, and the Navy has also ordered a large number of new aircraft. This increased demand has led to an increase in the production of aircraft for military aviation.

Another important factor in the increase in production is the improved design and construction of aircraft. The aircraft industry has made great progress in the design and construction of aircraft in recent years. The new aircraft are faster, more maneuverable, and more reliable than the old aircraft. This improved design and construction has led to an increase in the demand for aircraft, and has also led to an increase in the production of aircraft.

The aircraft industry in the United States is also showing a marked increase in activity. The number of new aircraft built in 1934 was 10,000, as compared with 8,000 in 1933. The total production for the year was 15,000, as compared with 12,000 in 1933. The increase in production is due to a number of factors, including the increased demand for aircraft for military and civil aviation, and the improved design and construction of aircraft.

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FOREIGN AVIATION NEWS

The following is a summary of the news from the world of aviation:

United States. The United States Army has ordered a large number of new aircraft. The Navy has also ordered a large number of new aircraft. This increased demand has led to an increase in the production of aircraft for military aviation.

France. The French government has ordered a large number of new aircraft. The French Air Force has also ordered a large number of new aircraft. This increased demand has led to an increase in the production of aircraft for military aviation.



NEW FLYING CRAFTS IN THE AIR. The new flying crafts in the air are shown in the picture above. The new flying crafts are shown in the picture above.

A Short History

By David Lauryl
 The first photo of a person was taken in 1826, and the first photo of a person's face was taken in 1839. The first photo of a person's face was taken in 1839.

These Early Camera Images

1. **1826** The first photo of a person was taken in 1826, and the first photo of a person's face was taken in 1839. The first photo of a person's face was taken in 1839.

2. **1839** The first photo of a person's face was taken in 1839. The first photo of a person's face was taken in 1839.

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RESEARCHERS: A WARNING

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, has issued a warning to researchers that the use of certain chemicals in the laboratory may be hazardous to their health. The warning is based on a study by researchers at the University of California, Berkeley, who found that the use of certain chemicals in the laboratory may be hazardous to their health.

APPROXIMATELY 100,000

APPROXIMATELY 100,000 people in the United States are exposed to the chemicals each year. The chemicals are used in a variety of applications, including the production of plastics, dyes, and pigments. The chemicals are also used in the production of pharmaceuticals and other products.

THEY ARE IN THE AIR

THEY ARE IN THE AIR. The chemicals are released into the atmosphere during the production process. They are also released into the environment through the use of the chemicals in various applications. The chemicals are also released into the environment through the use of the chemicals in various applications.

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WILSON MEETING

The Wilson Meeting, held at the Wilson Hotel, New York City, on the 10th of the month, was a most successful one. It was attended by a large number of the leading engineers and architects of the country, and the results of the meeting were of great importance to the industry.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. J. B. Wilson, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He opened the meeting by reading a paper on the "Present State of the Industry," in which he pointed out the many difficulties which the industry was then passing through, and the need for a more co-ordinated effort on the part of all concerned.

After the reading of the paper, the meeting turned to the consideration of the various reports which had been submitted to the Society. These reports dealt with the progress of the various projects which had been undertaken since the last meeting, and the results of the work done.

The meeting then adjourned for the day, and the members of the Society were invited to a dinner at the Wilson Hotel. The dinner was a most successful one, and the members of the Society enjoyed it very much.

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The photograph shows a large, dark, vertical structure, possibly a chimney or a tower, rising from a dark, silhouetted base. The structure is set against a light, hazy background, suggesting a distant or elevated location. The overall tone is dramatic and industrial.

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BRITISH FLIGHT ENGINES. THE SIX-CYLINDER D.57.

Output 500 H.P.

Weight 1,200 lbs.

Length 7 ft. 6 in.

The D.57 is a six-cylinder, water-cooled, supercharged engine, designed for use in aircraft. It is a light, powerful engine, capable of developing 500 H.P. at 2,600 R.P.M. The engine is of the inverted type, and is mounted on a light alloy crankcase. The cylinders are arranged in two rows of three, and are cooled by a water pump driven by the engine. The engine is fitted with a supercharger, which is driven by a belt from the crankshaft. The supercharger is of the centrifugal type, and is capable of increasing the engine's output by 50 per cent. The engine is also fitted with a variable valve gear, which allows the engine to operate at different speeds, depending on the requirements of the aircraft. The engine is a very reliable and powerful engine, and is well suited for use in aircraft.

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Fig. 1. Front and rear views of the engine.

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The book is a collection of 100 photographs of the world's most beautiful and most dangerous places. The book is a collection of 100 photographs of the world's most beautiful and most dangerous places.



One of the most beautiful and most dangerous places in the world.



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One of the most beautiful and most dangerous places in the world.

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The first of the three people in the photo above is a woman who is a member of the 'PLACES' group.



Diagram showing the sequence of numbers in the 'PLACES' section.

The second of the three people in the photo above is a woman who is a member of the 'PLACES' group.

The third of the three people in the photo above is a woman who is a member of the 'PLACES' group.

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NOBILIA

THE NOBILIA GROUP

The Nobilia Group is a collection of plants which are characterized by their ability to grow in a wide range of soil conditions. They are particularly well adapted to the dry, sandy soils of the Mediterranean region. The plants in this group are generally small, bushy shrubs with thick, fleshy leaves. They are often used as ornamental plants in gardens and parks.

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